UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION DOCKETS OCCUPANTION WASHINGTON D.C.

TM 41 -2 P FAA V. LAKE CHELAN AIR SERVICES

RECEIVED

(Civil Penalty Action) FAA CASE NO. 2005NM050004 JUN 30 2009 HEARING DOCKET

DOCKET NO. CPCP09NM0007

FAA 2009-0096

JUDGE RICHARD C. GOODWIN

REPLY TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS

Complainant, through her undersigned counsel, hereby responds to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss and respectfully requests the Motion be stricken or denied pursuant to 14 CFR §§ 13.207(c), 14 CFR 13.208, and 14 CFR 13.218(f)(2).

A. RESPONDENT'S MOTION FAILS TO ARTICULATE GROUNDS UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN GRANTED AND SHOULD BE STRICKEN.

Respondent cites as grounds for dismissal the allegation that Complainant "improperly cited" Respondent because the FAA had "granted deviations under . . .14 CFR § 119.71" and because portions of the case arose more than two years after the notice in his case was issued. The latter allegation is simply wrong and will be addressed separately below.

The first statement, however, is too vague and unsupported to merit any consideration and should simply be stricken. Respondent states in a conclusory fashion that the FAA granted a deviation for its employee to act as both director of safety and chief pilot, and therefore, the case should be dismissed. No legal analysis of any kind is provided supporting the motion, nor is any relevant supporting legal authority cited. The only authority cited to support this motion is 14 CFR 207. That rules states:

"(a) Signature required. The attorney of record, the party, or the party's representative shall sign each document tendered for filing with the hearing docket clerk, the administrative law judge, the FAA decisionmaker on appeal, or served on each party.

(b) Effect of signing a document. By signing a document, the attorney of record, the party, or the party's representative certifies that the attorney, the party, or the party's representative has read the document and, based on reasonable inquiry and to the best of that person's knowledge, information, and belief, the document is--

- (1) Consistent with these rules;
- (2) Warranted by existing law or that a good faith argument exists for extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; and
- (3) Not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, not made to harass any person, not made to cause unnecessary delay, not made to cause needless increase in the cost of the proceedings, or for any other improper purpose.
- (c) Sanctions. If the attorney of record, the party, or the party's representative signs a document in violation of this section, the administrative law judge or the FAA decisionmaker shall:
- (1) Strike the pleading signed in violation of this section;
- (2) Strike the request for discovery or the discovery response signed in violation of this section and preclude further discovery by the party;
- (3) Deny the motion or request signed in violation of this section;
- (4) Exclude the document signed in violation of this section from the record;
- (5) Dismiss the interlocutory appeal and preclude further appeal on that issue by the party who filed the appeal until an initial decision has been entered on the record; or
- (6) Dismiss the appeal of the administrative law judge's initial decision to the FAA decisionmaker."

Respondent utterly fails to explain how 14 CFR § 207 requires that the relief requested be granted. One can only guess that Respondent intends to argue some deficiency in regard to subsections a) or b). Assuming, arguendo only, some such violation occurred, dismissal of the entire case pending for hearing is notoriously absent as

a listed sanction available to the ALJ. Accordingly, the Motion must be denied or stricken pursuant to 14 CFR § 207(c)(1). ¹

B. NO BASIS EXISTS FOR DISMISSAL PURSUANT TO 14 CFR § 13.208.

Respondent likewise contends that Complainant violated 14 CFR § 13.208 by bringing this case in an untimely fashion in violation of the "stale complaint rule." That rule states, in its pertinent part:

- (d) Motion to dismiss allegations or complaint. Instead of filing an answer to the complaint, a respondent may move to dismiss the complaint, or that part of the complaint, alleging a violation that occurred on or after August 2, 1990, and more than 2 years before an agency attorney issued a notice of proposed civil penalty to the respondent.
- (1) An administrative law judge may not grant the motion and dismiss the complaint or part of the complaint if the administrative law judge finds that the agency has shown good cause for any delay in issuing the notice of proposed civil penalty.
- (2) If the agency fails to show good cause for any delay, an administrative law judge may dismiss the complaint, or that part of the complaint, alleging a violation that occurred more than 2 years before an agency attorney issued the notice of proposed civil penalty to the respondent.
- (3) A party may appeal the administrative law judge's ruling on the motion to dismiss the complaint or any part of the complaint in accordance with § 13.219(b) of this subpart.

All of the violations or events underlying the allegations occurred well within the two year period specified in 14 CFR § 13.208(d)(3). See Section II-B of the Complaint. The events of 2006, referenced in Respondent's Motion, are not part of the Complaint or this case. This claim is equally as frivolous as the first claim, discussed above, and should be denied or stricken for the same reasons.

¹ It is tempting to speculate that Respondent intended to bring a Motion on the Pleadings or a Motion for Summary Judgment alleging some sort of estoppel theory. If Respondent wishes to do so, it should. This motion sub judice in no way, shape, or form remotely resembles any such motion nor does it comply with the applicable rules for same. See generally, 14 CFR § 218(f)(2) and (5). At any rate, Complainant firmly denies that it ever granted a "deviation" relating to the violations alleged in its Complaint, and likewise

CONCLUSION

Respondent's Motion is meritless and frivolous, it fails to provide any legal analysis supporting its requested relief or provide even a basic explanation of its legal theory. It likewise fails to cite to any factual basis for its requested relief. Particularly, the claim for violation of the stale complaint rule is completely unfounded and contrary to the plain language of the Complaint. Ironically, it is Respondent who, by bringing this unfounded motion, has violated 14 CFR § 13.207.

Accordingly, Respondent's motion must be stricken or denied.

Respectfully submitted:

DAVID F. SHAYNE FAA Attorney

June 23, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing Reply to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss has been served via facsimile and mailed this date by certified mail, return receipt requested, to:

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Dated this Whay of June 2009.

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